

Stability of Color-Flavor Locked Strangelets

O. Kiriyama*

Institut für Theoretische Physik, J.W. Goethe-Universität, D-60439 Frankfurt am Main, Germany

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The stability of color-flavor locked (CFL) strangelets is studied in the three-flavor Nambu–Jona-Lasinio model. We consider all quark flavors to be massless, for simplicity. By making use of the multiple reflection expansion, we explicitly take into account finite size effects and formulate the thermodynamic potential for CFL strangelets. We find that the CFL gap could be large enough so that the energy per baryon number of CFL strangelets is greatly affected. In addition, if the quark-quark coupling constant is larger than a certain critical value, there is a possibility of finding absolutely stable CFL strangelets.

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I. INTRODUCTION

The properties of quark matter have attracted a good deal of interest since it has been suggested that strange quark matter could be a ground state of strongly interacting matter.[1, 2] The most likely place for strange quark matter, perhaps, is the interior of compact stars even if it is not absolutely stable. The existence of absolutely stable strange quark matter is still an open question and it may be realized in the form of strangelets (small lumps of strange quark matter with roughly the same amount of up, down and strange quarks). Theoretically, there has been various investigations of the stability of (non)strange quark matter. Within the MIT bag model, Farhi and Jaffe [3] found a reasonable window of the model parameters (i.e. the bag constant, current quark masses and strong coupling constant) for which strange quark matter is stable, while nonstrange quark matter is unstable as compared to a gas of ^{56}Fe . By including finite size effects (surface tension and/or curvature energy), similar analyses have been done for finite lumps of quark matter.[2, 3, 4, 5, 6] It is now well established that finite size effects increase the energy of finite quark lumps.

During the last decade, significant advances have been made in our understandings of the phase structure of hot and/or dense QCD. [7] At the present time, it is widely accepted that a color-flavor locked (CFL) phase [8] is the ground state of cold, dense quark matter.¹ Madsen [13] has studied the stability of CFL strangelets and found that CFL strangelets are significantly more stable than normal (unpaired) strangelets (see also Ref. [14]). However, that work ignored issues of density dependence of the bag constant and the CFL gap. What remains a question is the possible effects of the phase structure. In the previous paper [15], we have studied the chiral and 2SC phase of finite quark lumps. We found that finite size effects enhance the restoration of chiral symmetry. In this case, it is likely that strangelets lie in the color superconducting phase.

The purpose of this work is to study the behavior of the CFL gap in strangelets and to look at its effects on the stability of CFL strangelets. In order to describe the density dependent bag constant and the density dependent CFL gap we choose to use the three-flavor Nambu–Jona-Lasinio (NJL) model.[16] (The NJL model is a simple tractable model to investigate the stability of quark matter/droplets [see, for example, Ref. [17]].) We consider up, down and strange quarks to be massless, for simplicity. In order to take account of finite size effects, we apply what is called multiple reflection expansion (MRE).[18] The MRE has been used for calculating thermodynamic quantities such as the energy per baryon number and the free energy of finite quark lumps. As far as the general structure is concerned, the results are in good agreement with those given in the MIT bag model.[2, 6] Using the NJL model with the MRE, we formulate the thermodynamic potential for spherical CFL strangelets. We then investigate the stability of CFL strangelets, including the dynamical effects as well as the finite size effects.

The organization of this paper is as follows. In the next section, we briefly review the thermodynamic potential of the CFL phase in bulk. Then, we formulate the thermodynamic potential for CFL strangelets. The gap equation and related thermodynamic quantities are also derived. In Sec. 3, we present numerical results. Finally, Sec. 4 is devoted

*Electronic address: kiriyama@th.physik.uni-frankfrt.de

¹ As discussed in Refs. [9, 10, 11, 12], it is of importance to take account of the constraint imposed by color and electric neutrality. For neutrino free, color and electrically neutral quark matter at zero temperature, it has been shown that the CFL phase optimizes the pairing energy and, then, is favored over the 2-flavor superconducting (2SC) phase in all (or almost all) the range of densities.[10, 11]

to the conclusions.

II. THERMODYNAMIC POTENTIAL

First, we briefly survey the thermodynamic potential of the CFL phase in bulk. To describe the CFL phase in the NJL model we follow Buballa and Oertel.[19] The $U(3)_L \times U(3)_R$ symmetric NJL Lagrangian is

$$\mathcal{L} = \bar{q}i\gamma^\mu\partial_\mu q + G_1 \sum_{i=0}^8 [(\bar{q}\tau^i q)^2 + (\bar{q}i\gamma_5\tau^i q)^2], \quad (1)$$

where q denotes a quark field with three flavors ($N_f = 3$) and three colors ($N_c = 3$), the coupling constant G_1 has a dimension $[G_1] = [\text{mass}]^{-2}$ and the Gell-Mann matrices τ^i ($i = 1, \dots, 8$) with $\tau^0 = \sqrt{2/3}\mathbf{I}_f$ act in the flavor space.

In the case of the CFL, the quarks form the following $(\bar{3}_c, \bar{3}_f)$ condensate

$$\Delta_{ij}^{\alpha\beta} = \langle q_i^\alpha q_j^\beta \rangle \propto C\gamma_5\epsilon^{\alpha\beta X}\epsilon_{ijX}, \quad (2)$$

where i, j denote flavor indices, α, β denote color indices and repeated indices are summed. In principle, there must be the additional $(6_c, 6_f)$ condensate. However, we neglect such condensate because it is much smaller than $(\bar{3}_c, \bar{3}_f)$ condensate [8, 20] and its contribution to the thermodynamic potential is negligible. The interaction corresponding to the $(\bar{3}_c, \bar{3}_f)$ CFL paring can be written as

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{CFL}} = G_2 \sum_{i=\alpha=2,5,7} (\bar{q}i\gamma_5\tau^i\lambda^\alpha C\bar{q}) (qC\lambda^\alpha\tau^i\lambda^\alpha q), \quad (3)$$

where C is a charge conjugation matrix, defined by $C^{-1}\gamma_\mu C = -\gamma_\mu^T$ and $C^T = -C$, and τ^i ($i = 2, 5, 7$) [λ^α ($\alpha = 2, 5, 7$)] denote the antisymmetric generators of $SU(3)_f$ [$SU(3)_c$]. The coupling constant G_2 can be obtained from Eq. (1) by making use of the Fierz transformation. However, we leave G_2 a free parameter. In this approximation, all nine (three colors times three flavors) quarks participate in the pairing and yield eight quasiparticles with gap Δ and one with gap -2Δ . (These quasiparticles correspond to an octet and a singlet of the unbroken $SU(3)$, respectively.) Then, in the mean-field approximation, the thermodynamic potential $\Omega = \Omega(\Delta; \mu, T)$ at finite quark chemical potential μ and temperature T is given by

$$\begin{aligned} \Omega = & \frac{3\Delta^2}{4G_2} - 8T \sum_{\pm} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \ln(\omega_n^2 + \epsilon_{\pm}^2) \\ & - T \sum_{\pm} \sum_{n=-\infty}^{\infty} \int \frac{d^3k}{(2\pi)^3} \ln(\omega_n^2 + \xi_{\pm}^2), \end{aligned} \quad (4)$$

where $\epsilon_{\pm} = \sqrt{(k \pm \mu)^2 + \Delta^2}$, $\xi_{\pm} = \sqrt{(k \pm \mu)^2 + 4\Delta^2}$ and $\omega_n = (2n+1)\pi T$ ($n = 0, \pm 1, \pm 2, \dots$) denote the fermionic Matsubara frequencies. The summation over ω_n is straightforward. Henceforth, we restrict ourselves to $T = 0$. The $T \rightarrow 0$ limit of Ω is

$$\Omega = \frac{3\Delta^2}{4G_2} - \sum_{\pm} \int_0^{\Lambda_{\text{UV}}} \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} (8\epsilon_{\pm} + \xi_{\pm}). \quad (5)$$

Here, we have introduced the ultraviolet cutoff Λ_{UV} in the three-dimensional momentum space.

Now we incorporate finite size effects into the thermodynamic potential. To this end, we use the density of states derived from the MRE.[4, 6, 18] In the MRE framework, the density of states for a spherical system is given by $k^2\rho_{\text{MRE}}/(2\pi^2)$, where

$$\begin{aligned} \rho_{\text{MRE}} &= \rho_{\text{MRE}}(k, m, R) \\ &= 1 + \frac{6\pi^2}{kR} f_S\left(\frac{k}{m}\right) + \frac{12\pi^2}{(kR)^2} f_C\left(\frac{k}{m}\right) + \dots, \end{aligned} \quad (6)$$

with m being the Dirac mass of quark and R being the radius of the sphere. The second (third) term on the right-hand side represent the surface (curvature) contribution to the fermionic density of states. The ellipsis implies higher order

terms in $1/R$, which are neglected throughout. In the case of massless fermions, the functions f_S and f_C have the following limits,

$$\lim_{m \rightarrow 0} f_S(k/m) = 0, \quad \lim_{m \rightarrow 0} f_C(k/m) = -1/(24\pi^2). \quad (7)$$

Then, we use the following MRE density of states,

$$\rho_{\text{MRE}} = 1 - \frac{1}{2(kR)^2}. \quad (8)$$

One can see that the finite size effects reduce the density of states (the decreasing tendency is more pronounced at low momenta) and ρ_{MRE} becomes negative at small kR . To avoid the unphysical negative density of states we shall introduce an infrared cutoff $\Lambda_{\text{IR}} = \sqrt{2}/(2R)$ in the momentum space.

Using the density of states (8), we express the effective potential of the spherical CFL strangelets as follows,

$$\Omega_{\text{MRE}} = \frac{3\Delta^2}{4G_2} - \sum_{\pm} \int_{\text{MRE}} (8\epsilon_{\pm} + \xi_{\pm}), \quad (9)$$

where we have introduced the following notation,

$$\int_{\text{MRE}} = \int_{\Lambda_{\text{IR}}}^{\Lambda_{\text{UV}}} \frac{k^2 dk}{2\pi^2} \rho_{\text{MRE}}. \quad (10)$$

Here, we emphasize that the Fermi momentum $k_F (= \mu)$ in Eq. (9) is common to all nine quarks. In the case of the three flavors of massless quarks, a strangelet with the common Fermi momentum is automatically color and electrically neutral.

A strangelet must be in a color singlet state. As noted in Refs. [10, 21], color neutrality is nothing but a prerequisite condition for color singletness. However, it has been shown that, as long as a quark lump of color superconductor is color neutral, the projection over a color singlet state makes a negligible contribution to the thermodynamic potential.[21] Thus, color neutrality is a good approximation to color singletness. A small strangelet ($A \ll 10^7$) does not need to satisfy electric neutrality. This is because the electron Compton wavelength is larger than such a strangelet and, then, electrons mainly stay outside of the quark phase.[2] Therefore the phases of small strangelets could be different from that of quark matter in bulk.

We focus on CFL strangelets embedded in a vacuum and derive a set of coupled equations with the MRE. For computation of a finite system, we choose a fixed radius R . First, we derive the gap equation, which is the extremum condition of Ω_{MRE} with respect to Δ :

$$\frac{\partial \Omega_{\text{MRE}}}{\partial \Delta} = \frac{3\Delta}{2G_2} - 4\Delta \sum_{\pm} \int_{\text{MRE}} \left(\frac{2}{\epsilon_{\pm}} + \frac{1}{\xi_{\pm}} \right) = 0. \quad (11)$$

In addition, we need to take account of the pressure balance relation. The relative pressure inside strangelet P_{MRE} is given by

$$P_{\text{MRE}} = p_{\text{MRE}} - p_{\text{vac}}, \quad (12)$$

where $p_{\text{MRE}} = -\Omega_{\text{MRE}}$ and p_{vac} has been introduced to measure the pressure relative to outside of strangelet. Note that p_{vac} is nothing but the pressure of chirally broken vacuum. In the mean-field approximation, its value can be determined by using the Lagrangian (1) as follows:

$$p_{\text{vac}} = 2N_f N_c \int_0^{\Lambda_{\text{UV}}} \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \sqrt{k^2 + M^2} - \frac{3M^2}{8G_1}, \quad (13)$$

Here, M is the dynamically generated quark mass, which is a nontrivial solution to the following equation,

$$\frac{3M}{4G_1} - 2N_f N_c \int_0^{\Lambda_{\text{UV}}} \frac{d^3 k}{(2\pi)^3} \frac{M}{\sqrt{k^2 + M^2}} = 0. \quad (14)$$

We solve Eqs. (11) and (12) self-consistently and, then, compute the baryon number of the strangelet A by making use of the following relation,

$$A = V n_B, \quad (15)$$

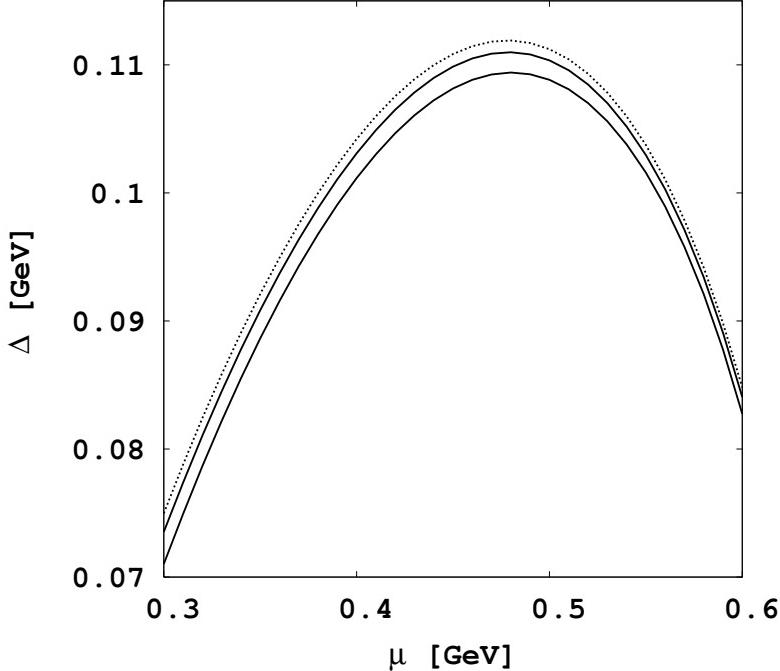


FIG. 1: The CFL gap Δ for finite volumes. The solid curves are obtained for three values of R : $R = 3, 5$ fm (from bottom to top). The dotted line refers to the case of $R \rightarrow \infty$. We have taken $G_2/G_1 = 3/4$.

where $V = 4\pi R^3/3$ is the volume of the spherical strangelet and

$$n_B = -\frac{1}{3} \frac{\partial \Omega_{\text{MRE}}}{\partial \mu} = \frac{1}{3} \sum_{\pm} \int_{\text{MRE}} \left[\mp \frac{8(k \pm \mu)}{\epsilon_{\pm}} \mp \frac{k \pm \mu}{\xi_{\pm}} \right], \quad (16)$$

is the baryon number density of the strangelet.

III. NUMERICAL RESULTS

In numerical calculation, we use the following set of parameters: $\Lambda_{\text{UV}} = 0.6$ GeV, $G_1 \Lambda^2 = 2.311$.[19] At $T = \mu = 0$, these parameters yield the constituent mass $M = 0.35$ GeV and the bag constant $B^{1/4} = 0.182$ GeV. The quark-quark coupling constant G_2 has been set to be $G_2/G_1 = 3/4$ in the literature.[11, 19, 22] This relation between G_1 and G_2 is obtained from a four-fermion interaction with a quantum number of a one-gluon exchange,

$$\mathcal{L}_{\text{OGE}} = -g \sum_{\alpha=1}^8 (\bar{q} \gamma^{\mu} \lambda^{\alpha} q)^2, \quad (17)$$

by making use of the Firez transformation. Moreover, this is consistent with that determined by fitting the nucleon mass within a Fadeev approach.[23] However, we vary G_2 in the range of $G_2/G_1 = (1/2 - 1)$ to see its effect on the stability of strangelets.

We begin with the discussion of the solution to the gap equation (11). Figure 1 shows the CFL gap for finite volumes as a function of the quark chemical potential. We find that the finite size effects reduce the gap. However, the decrease in the gap is not pronounced even at small radii; therefore, the $R \rightarrow \infty$ limit is a good approximation as to the size of the gap.² This is easily understood as follows. Color superconductivity is brought about by the quarks

² In this respect the result is similar to that in Ref. [21] where finite size effects on the 2SC gap have been studied by confining the quarks to a cubic box.

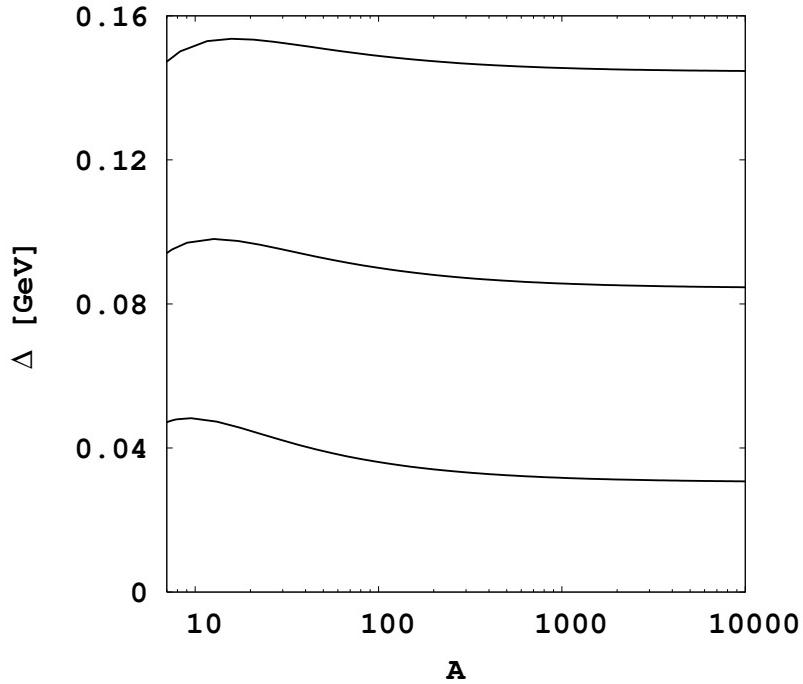


FIG. 2: The CFL gap Δ as functions of the baryon number A . The curves correspond to the cases of $G_2/G_1 = 1/2, 3/4, 1$ (from bottom to top).

near the Fermi surface. Recall that at a fixed radius R the decrease in the density of states is not pronounced at large momenta. Then, if the Fermi momentum is sufficiently large, the finite size effects do not greatly affect the gap.

In order to look at CFL strangelets, we solve the gap equation (11), the pressure balance relation (12) and the baryon number relation (15), self-consistently. By numerically solving these equations, we obtain the baryon number dependence of the gap, the quark chemical potential and the radius. After that the energy per baryon number of the pressure-balanced strangelet,

$$\left. \frac{E}{A} \right|_{p=0} = \left. \frac{\mathcal{E}}{n_B} \right|_{p=0} = 3\mu, \quad (18)$$

can be evaluated. In Eq. (18), $\mathcal{E} = \Omega_{\text{MRE}} + \mu \sum_a n_a - \epsilon_{\text{vac}}$ denotes the energy density of the strangelet, where $a \in (u, d, s)$, $n_u = n_d = n_s (= n_B)$ are the quark number densities, and $\epsilon_{\text{vac}} (= -p_{\text{vac}})$ is the energy density of the chirally broken vacuum.

Figure 2 shows the CFL gap as a function of the baryon number for the cases of $G_2/G_1 = 1/2, 3/4, 1$. Each curve remains approximately constant as long as A is not too small. The change of the gap at small baryon numbers ($A \lesssim 100$) is a consequence of the fact that the actual quark chemical potential increases when A decreases. We note that the results for $A \lesssim 10$ should not be considered robust ones, because in this regime the quark chemical potentials are close to the ultraviolet cutoff Λ_{UV} .

In Fig. 3, the energy per baryon number E/A for CFL strangelets is plotted as a function of the baryon number. For comparison, we also present the result for normal strangelets. As is evident from the figure, CFL strangelets are considerably more stable than normal strangelets. Needless to say, this decrease in E/A is due to the pairing energy contribution to the thermodynamic potential Ω_{MRE} . Note that E/A depends on the size of the gap; hence, the quark-quark coupling constant G_2 . As G_2 is increased, the gap increases and then the contribution to Ω_{MRE} from the pairing energy also increases. Thus, it is reasonable that the growth of G_2 tends to lower E/A of CFL strangelets. The gap can be large enough to have a great effect on E/A . For instance, we observe that at $G_2 = G_1$ CFL strangelets of $A \geq 160$ are absolutely stable. Within our model parameters (Λ_{UV} and G_1), G_2/G_1 needs to exceed 0.88 for the existence of the absolutely stable CFL strangelets. Note also that each curve shows the typical behavior of E/A of finite quark lumps. $E/A (= 3\mu)$ increases with decreasing A . (As mentioned earlier, this is a consequence of the increase of the quark chemical potential by the finite size effects.) On the other hand, as A grows, E/A approaches the value without the finite size effects.

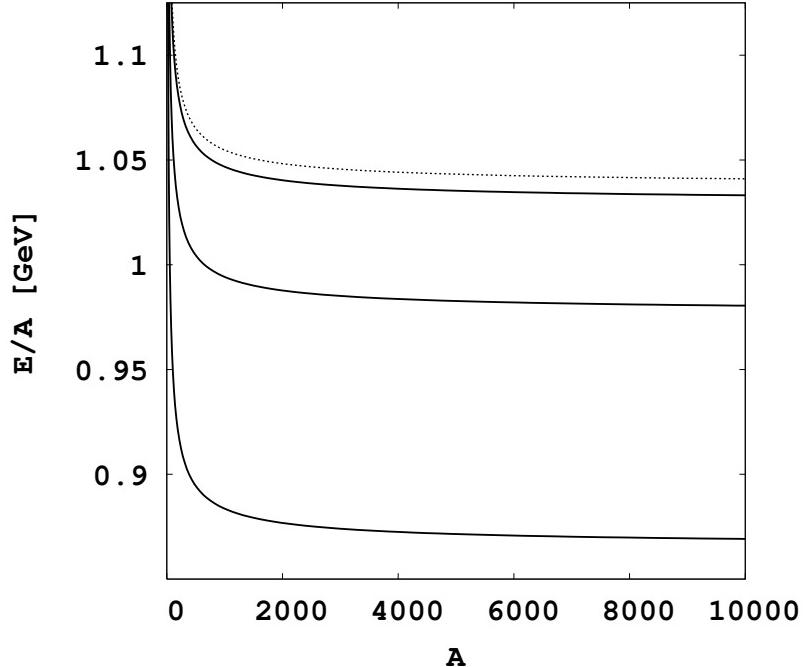


FIG. 3: The energy per baryon E/A for CFL strangelets. The solid curves correspond to the cases of $G_2/G_1 = 1/2, 3/4, 1$ (from top to bottom). The dotted line refers to E/A for normal strangelets.

IV. CONCLUSIONS

In this work, we have explored the color-flavor locked phase in strangelets. We used the three-flavor Nambu–Jona-Lasinio model. To take account of finite size effects we applied the multiple reflection expansion. Using the NJL model with the MRE, we formulated the thermodynamic potential for CFL strangelets and derived related thermodynamic quantities. We clarified the behavior of the CFL gap and its effects on the stability of strangelets, although our model is nothing but a toy model, neglecting the finite strange quark mass. The CFL gap is almost independent of A as long as A is not too small. Due to the contribution from the formation of the CFL condensate, CFL strangelets are more stable than strangelets without the CFL. Further, if G_2 is larger than the critical value, we have a chance to find absolutely stable CFL strangelets. These results complement some of the conclusions made by Madsen.[13] Of course we cannot completely accept the existence of absolutely stable CFL strangelets, because we do not have a good knowledge of G_2 . However, a Fadeev approach to baryons [23, 24] would be a guide to the determination of G_2 . Moreover, we had neglected many aspects of dense QCD. Most important is probably the finite strange quark mass m_s . When m_s is nonzero, we have to take account of unlocking phase transition.[25] As pointed out in Ref. [12], the main reason for the difficulty to find the stable 2SC matter arises from the constraint of electric neutrality. In contrast, small strangelets, which can be regarded as free from this constraint, could be in the 2SC phase.[26] It should be mentioned, however, that the increase of the chemical potential caused by the finite size effects might prefer the CFL phase to the 2SC phase. It would be of great importance to study competition with other phases (hadronic phase, 2SC phase, and so on), taking account of nonzero m_s as well as color neutrality.[9, 10, 11, 12] A more careful analysis is left to future studies.

It should be also noted that the MRE contains several problems concerning its reliability. First, the density of state ρ_{MRE} should have the terms proportional to $1/R^3, 1/R^4$, and so on. These terms would be dominant at small radii, i.e., at small baryon numbers. Furthermore, ρ_{MRE} in Eq. (6) causes the unphysical negative density of states at small kR . Although our qualitative results for relatively large baryon numbers ($A \gtrsim 100$) would not change, it is desirable to take more rigorous way of including finite size effects. In particular, as noted in Ref. [6], a detailed study of strangelet decay modes will have to rely on shell model calculations.

In this work, we restricted ourselves to zero temperature. However, for applications such as heavy ion collision experiments and the cosmological quark-hadron phase transition, it is interesting to investigate strangelets at finite temperature. The present approach is straightforwardly generalized to nonzero temperature. Studies along this line

are now in progress.

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